THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EUROPE.

News by the Cable to Sunday, November 4.

Important Changes in the Austrian Cabinet.

The King of Saxony Returned to Dresden.

A VENETIAN DEPUTATION IN TURIN.

MAIL ADVICES TO OCTOBER 25.

Russian Agitation for War With Austria.

The Prince of Wales to Visit St. Petersburg.

WILL MAXIMILIAN ABDICATE?

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO NOVEMBER 4.

AUSTRIA.

Cabinet Changes—Policy of the New Foreign Minister.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, 1866.

Decrees have been promulgated relieving Count Mensdorff from the Foreign Military Office and appointing Baron Von Beust as his successor.

The decrees also appoint Baron John Minister of War, vice Esterhazy, relieved. The Ministry is without portfolio.

Baron Von Beust has issued a circular wherein he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service free and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peaceful conciliatory policy, but will uphold the dignity of the Empire.

GERMANY.

Movements of the King of Saxony—The New Parliament.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, 1866.

The King of Saxony and his family entered Dresden yesterday, and were well received by the people.

The German Parliament, it is expected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

ITALY.

Royal Greeting to Venetian Visitors.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4, 1866.

A deputation from Venetia had arrived at Turin amid great enthusiasm.

The King and Cabinet were there to receive them.

BELGIUM.

Resignation of a Minister.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4, 1866.

Chasson, the Belgian War Minister, has resigned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4, 1866.

The steamship Asia, from Boston October 24, arrived to-day, *en route* to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCTOBER 25.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th of October, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

Our files and special advices by the City of Paris contain interesting details of our cable despatches dated to her day of sailing.

Her financial and commercial reports have been anticipated by our cable telegrams.

The *Mechanics Magazine* says:—

We understand that government has ordered one of the 15-inch Rodman guns, with improved carriage, shot and powder from the United States. The gun will probably arrive in this country in five or six weeks, when we shall hope for a settlement of the question between British and American ordnance.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous suite, will leave England for Russia on the 15th of November to be present at the marriage of his sister-in-law, the Princess Dagmar, with the Czarewitch.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., had been addressing his constituents on reform at Halifax, Yorkshire, and his speech attracted considerable attention. The London *News* says he deserves the praise of having delivered, not perhaps the most eloquent, but certainly the most persuasive and statesmanlike speech on the reform question which has been heard during the recess.

The Standard theatre, London, was burnt to the ground on the 24th ultimo.

The Secretary of State for War of England has invited proposals for breech-loaders to replace the present rifles used in the British army.

Sir Morton Peto had gone before his constituents at Bristol and given explanations in reference to his connection with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. He says he may have been foolish in endeavoring to support the company, but he has not been dishonest. The meeting which he addressed unanimously passed a resolution declaring his explanations to be satisfactory.

Mr. Murphy, Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, has fractured his arm to a fall on getting out of a carriage.

The Emperor, Empress and the Prince Imperial of France left Biarritz October 22, amid the warm acclamations of the crowd who thronged the vicinity of the railway station. The health of their Majesties and of the Prince appeared excellent. The Imperial party arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud in the middle of the night.

The newspapers speak of the continued illness of Count Bismarck, which they describe as a prostration, accompanied by loss of appetite. Private letters to Paris go far confirm this that they talk of an attack of paralysis.

General Klapka, commander of the 15th Hungarian Honved Regiment, has come to Paris. He had an interview with some other Hungarian exiles who met him at Cologne.

The London *Post*, of the 24th of October, says:—

We have to announce the very sudden death, arising from the rupture of a blood vessel, of Colonel Stodare, the celebrated conjuror, whose performances for the last two years have been so highly patronized and admired at the Egyptian Hall and in fashionable circles.

A St. Petersburg despatch of October 22 has the following items:—

The reception of the Princess Dagmar into the Orthodox Greek Church will take place on the 24th inst., and her Royal Highness will be solemnly betrothed to the Czarewitch on the 25th inst.

It is believed that an important personal change, in a conservative sense, will shortly take place in the highest administrative circles of Russia. It is stated that the Moscow *Gazette* is losing its former semi-official character.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to September 19 are received. The Basutos were said to be starving, and a renewal of the war was feared.

The weekly sailings of the Cunard extra steamers had been suspended, but there would still be departures of these vessels for New York from Liverpool on every alternate Saturday, commencing on the 27th of October.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel Preparing to Enter Venice.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25, 1866.

The King of Italy will receive the Venetian deputation at Turin on the 4th of November, when will communicate to his Majesty the result of the *plebiscitum*. On the evening of the following day his Majesty will leave for Venice, arriving on the 7th. He will be accompanied by the presidents of both chambers of the legislature, the Ministers and military household.

Four hundred and nine Venetian residents in Florence voted for union with Italy. Only one negative vote was recorded.

TURKEY.

The New Danubian Ruler Received at Court.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25, 1866.

Prince Charles arrived here yesterday, and immediately after had an audience of the Sultan, by whom he was received with the highest honors.

The palace of Kutschuln has been placed at the disposal of the Prince during his stay in the capital.

AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION.

An English Review of the Contest Between the Congress and President.

[From the London Times, Oct. 23.]

All Americans agree that there never has been in their country such a party fight as that which will make the present autumn memorable. Among the many advantages of their political system there is this drawback—that political warfare is acrimonious and almost incessant. Party men feel toward each other an antipathy and vindictiveness which are scarcely to be conceived by the British public. Moreover, the quarrels, though fierce, are not short-lived, for no sooner is the bitterness of one election over than the bitterness of another begins. The "politician," which, in American phrase, means not so much a statesman or political leader as one who *devotes himself to the management of party contests*, the organizing of meetings, the nomination of candidates, and the various arts by which success is obtained at the poll—neither spares his opponent nor looks for quarter himself. In the present contest a multitude of zealous partisans on each side have been engaged for months on the most fiercely fought political campaign that the country has seen. There have been larger meetings, more fervent oratory, a more complete electoral organization, and, if report speaks truth, a larger expenditure of money than ever before in the memory of man. *The issues are more momentous* than any that have ever been placed before the Republic, with the exception of the chasm between peace and war, three years ago, and President has within the last few months vetoed several important bills, and one of them has been carried in spite of his authority, by the two-thirds vote of Congress. He has inveighed against his opponents in language of *hatred and contempt* which has hardly been exceeded by the harangues of the wildest radicals. He has gone from place to place to defend his conduct before the people, to influence the elections by encouraging the party which supports him, and denouncing the opposition. He sought, no doubt, to repay his enemies the *scurrilous epithets* which their leaders had lavished on him, and which he seems to have felt more deeply than we should expect from a man who had been accustomed to the public life of Tennessee. But the radicals showed that they were not to be awed by the person of the President, even though he should be accompanied by a Secretary of State who had rendered such unparalleled services as Mr. Seward, and by the two most popular heroes of the late war, General Grant and Admiral Farragut. The radicals believed the instruction which the President gave them, and as he had descended to "stump" the country they treated him as they would an unpopular stump orator. The superiority in violence and invective can hardly be adjudged either to him or his opponents, but ordinary men may say and do what a Chief Magistrate cannot, and it is beyond a doubt that the President has injured, it may be ruined, himself *by this ill advised tour*. * * * The moderate men of the successful party and a large section of the public are for these reasons inclined to believe that Mr. Johnson will so far yield to Congress as to advise the Southern States to accept the constitutional amendment, and thus obtain their representation at Washington. If he persists for a time he will, they think, be abandoned by Mr. Seward and every man of eminence in his party, and be forced by the remonstrances even of the South itself to adopt a more reasonable course.

On the other hand, the extreme section of the radical party are for war to the bitter end. They believe that the President is a *desperate* man, and is ready for desperate acts. They point to the threatening speeches which he has delivered, and tell the people that he will do what he has hinted at. It cannot be denied that there has been something sinister in the utterances of the President, and still more so in those of the electioneering orators on his side. The doctrine that the President is the real depositary of the national power, that he has been chosen by the people, and is bound to see that the rights of all citizens are maintained, has been asserted in a manner which has not unnaturally roused suspicion. If the President be the natural guardian of the constitution under which the South claims to be represented; if Congress, which refuses to admit the South, be acting illegally, and if these two powers be brought into collision, what *means of deciding the difference are to be found?* The radical orators declare that Mr. Johnson intends to use his authority as chief of the regular army to override by force the decisions of Congress. They therefore demand that he shall be impeached, and such has been the excitement among the party, so violent have been the denunciations of its leading men, that very many people whose opinions may be considered sound believe that this course will be adopted, and that open war will break out between the Executive and the Legislature in a few weeks' time. The rage of the radical party is increased by the conduct of the President with regard to official appointments. Nearly forty years ago the doctrine that "the spoil is to the victors" was declared by General Jackson, and ever since it has been almost a matter of course that the occupants of all public offices should be changed with a change in the administration. But the party which carried on the late war and brought it to a successful close cannot bear that in this hour of its triumph it should be treated as if it were a defeated faction. Usually Congress is in union with the President, for the same public has elected both. The party of Mr. Sumner and General Butler find themselves victorious in the elections and supreme at Washington, and yet they are unable to nominate to a single place, or to prevent every one who has voted with them from being turned out of offices bestowed by Mr. Lincoln. The President, regardless of the rising storm, is engaged all day long in expelling radicals and installing democrats in the federal posts throughout the Union. He is resolute to use his power to the utmost and his acts rouse his enemies to frenzy. If the President persist in defying Congress, his impeachment and deposition would be hailed with *unspeakable delight* by scores of expelled placemen.

On the whole, we are inclined to join in the former of the two opinions which we have indicated, and to believe that the President will no longer oppose the declared will of the North. Americans are so prone to vehemence and exaggeration in their political contests, that we must not predict their deliberate acts from the utterances of the platform. The President has spoken violently and menacingly, and his phrase "a revolutionary body," applied to Congress, may well excite alarm among the members, and induce them to take measures of self-defence. On the other hand, Mr. Sumner and others of the opposite party, among whom General Butler is conspicuous, have inveighed against Mr. Johnson in a style seldom applied to the Chief of a State. It must be remembered, however, that these speeches were made before the elections, and with the avowed purpose of stirring up party energy to the utmost. They all have the character of hustings' harangues, and must be estimated accordingly. The excitement will, of course, be kept up, more or less, for another month, until all the elections are over, and till then we can hardly look for a milder tone of public oratory. But when the electoral campaign is at an end, and the verdict of the country has been finally given it will be strange if those moderate counsels do not prevail.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Preparing for a War with Austria—Prussia Watching the Progress of the Agitation.

[Berlin (Oct. 20) correspondence of the London Times.]

While a great crisis is drawing on it this has suddenly assumed an serious character noticeably troops from and East. It is now pretty clearly that a menacing demeanor, the departing the expelled inhabitants of Poland. Not only has crept across the Austrian frontier towards Austria, but also the Austrian position of the latter (or more correctly Russian) peasantry of Eastern Galicia; but the language employed by the Russian papers on *Austrian* union has been heard also in the council hall of the Czar, and found a ready echo in the more moderate but *no less significant utterances of his diplomatic staff at Vienna and St. Petersburg*. The effect of this undisguised hostility upon the minds of Austrian statesmen has been strong enough to cause them to apprehend something more than words being contemplated by the Russian government.

I believe I am correct in saying that the expediency of occupying Galicia with some considerable force has been already discussed by the Ministers of Francis Joseph.

Berlin politicians on their part, closely watching the seething cauldron of Oriental affairs, and observing a new phenomenon *the visible experiment* of the Czar to make the Russian grievances a cause of quarrel, cannot help speculating upon his ultimate intentions. Is it not possible, they ask, that the Czar, dreading a European attack in case of his interfering with Turkey, should be preparing to forestall the blow? Does he, perhaps, think of attacking Austria, who would be one of his worst antagonists in such a state, and dividing her single-handed before the more compressive conflict begins? Is he only waiting to strike until the apprehensions undoubtedly awakened in his breast have been confirmed by unequivocal signs of coming trouble? Or does he, in reality, not mean to fight, but only wish to prevent the formation of a *league* he fears, by showing himself up and doing? Such are the considerations current in political circles in this capital. People, you see, are apt to ascribe a good deal of pluck and initiative to the Russian government, and their conjectures are naturally strengthened by the fact that Austria, were she now taken by surprise, alone, and so soon after her recent defeat, might find it no easy matter to hold her ground. Yet it is undeniable that the deep designs attributed to Russia, if they really exist, would not be without some legitimate cause.

While on this subject it will not be superfluous to remark that the Swedish press, so far as its organs can lay claim to political weight, has, without any apparent immediate reason, suddenly raised an outcry at the Russian lust of conquest, *and insists upon the country's entering into alliance with Prussia*. The liberal *Göteborg Gazette* and *Malmö Journal* harmonize on this head with the liberal conservative *Nya Dagliet Allehanda*, and the Pan-Scandinavian *Aftonbladet*, though it cannot bring itself to befriend Prussia, its enemy, out of the Danish quarrel, seconds the common action of its contemporaries by sounding *the alarm against the Czar*. Whatever may have occasioned these warning calls, Russia has manifested no present hankerings after Swedish territory.

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Reports of the Late Victories of the Christians.

An official despatch received at the Greek Consulate in London, dated Athens, October 18, says:—

Mustapha Pasha with the Turkish army had advanced as far as Sourba. The Christians, after a desperate resistance of four days, from the 9th to the 12th of October, forced the Turkish army to withdraw to Keramé, within three hours from Canea.

[By cable advices of a late date (published in the HERALD) the Turks claim to have subsequently defeated the Christians severely.—ED. HERALD.]

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

French Report of the Political Situation in the Eternal City.

[Rome (Oct. 22) correspondence of Paris Débats.]

In view of the great events which are being prepared a tacit accord seems to have been arrived at between the government and the people. The latter are borne down by misery. They suffer from the dearness of provisions, from the rarity of specie and the absence of foreign visitors, but they are persuaded that this state is only transitory. Patience may be fairly said to be one of the virtues of the Romans. The government is conscious *of its unpopularity and weakness*. It is aware that the old machine is at each moment in danger of ceasing to work. No one here doubts that a more or less radical alteration in the political institutions is about to take place. The Romans are awaiting that change with confidence; the lower clergy without too much fear, and *the cardinals with terror*. The Liberals do nothing to hasten the crisis, because they know the result is sure; and the clergy take no steps to prevent it, because they feel that they have no power to do so. No shade of jealousy is mingled with the satisfaction felt by the Romans at seeing the chains of their brothers of Venetia. "To-day is their turn," they say, "to-morrow will be ours, for the unification of Italy will not be really accomplished until the possession of Rome shall crown the edifice."

The monetary difficulty is becoming daily more serious, and the credit of the Roman Bank does not recover. Its notes now lose 15 per cent, and the guarantee given by the State has been of no assistance. The new Pontifical coinage being current in Italy, the money is exported by degrees as it is issued to pay for the daily supply of articles of consumption received by Rome from the neighboring provinces. Thence the necessity of having recourse to the expedient of issuing bank scudo notes, which will be accepted with reluctance, but of which the need is felt for the facilitie of business. Several cases of cholera are said to have occurred at Rome, and the fact appears positive.

The population does not, however, manifest any great fear. The amusements of the month of October are going on, although sometimes interrupted by the uncertain state of the weather. A great lottery, to be paid in copper money, was to be drawn a few days back, but has been postponed. The legion from Antibes was received coolly at Viterbo, but no quarrel has taken place between the soldiers and the inhabitants. That happy result is due to the National Committee, which made every effort to calm the agitation of the population.

Sterling Comfort for the Pope from America.

[Berlin (Oct. 20) correspondence of London Times.]

It really seems as though the events of the summer had been too momentous to allow of the autumn becoming what it usually is—the dead season. About a week ago General Montebello, the French commandant at Rome, received formal orders from headquarters touching the evacuation of the Holy City. At the same time, the Pope was promised the more than diplomatic assistance of Spain in case of desertion by France, and, more over, heard the *gladdening intelligence from America that the loan which Messrs. Hunt and Essen have been raising for him in the United States is all but subscribed.*

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

Condition of Her Majesty's Health, and Reports from Miramar.

A Brussels telegram of the 23d ultimo says:—A semi-official contradiction is given to the rumor that the Queen of the Belgians would proceed to Miramar to visit the Empress of Mexico.

It is added that the seclusion which the state of the Empress' health has rendered necessary was the cause of the departure from Miramar of the Count of Flanders.

The statement that the Empress Charlotte was to be removed to Laeken, Belgium, is also contradicted.

A letter from Bologna in the *Temps* says:—In returning from Venice I met the two nuns who had accompanied the Empress Charlotte to Miramar. Although those sisters naturally were very discreet, and notwithstanding their reserve, I concluded from their conversation that her Majesty is somewhat recovered from the cerebral commotion from which she was suffering.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—At the last moment we receive news from Miramar to the effect that the doctors in attendance on her Majesty hope that the malady will only have a temporary character without any gravity, and will soon yield to repose and regular treatment.

Maximilian's Position.

[Paris (Oct. 23) correspondence of London News.]

The *France* mentions the arrival of a letter from the Emperor Maximilian to an important political personage here, in which he repeats his firm resolution not to abandon the post to which the suffrages of the Mexican people have called him. He is convinced that by limiting to the country round Mexico the area of his dominions he can resist the attacks of the various parties, which have already quarrelled among themselves for the power they have not yet in their hands. He does not doubt that he will be supported by the conservatives, who are interested in keeping what they have, and by the liberals, whom he has loaded with favors.

This last paragraph, if it be sincere, does not show the knowledge of human nature which the Archduke Maximilian used to have credit for. Most of this evening's papers, in printing the telegram announcing that the Austrian man-of-war Elizabeth has been ordered to Mexico, follow it by a paragraph explaining that the sad news of the Empress' illness will probably cause a change in the Emperor's view of his duty.

The *Independance Belge* of to day announces that General Castelnau received instructions to urge the necessity of abdicating. The unanimity with which the papers of this evening append, one and all, the same comment to the telegram seems to show that they have had a hint to this effect.

The *Independance Belge* thinks it probable that the Austrian steam vessel of war which has been ordered proceed without delay from Trieste to Vera Cruz to convey the Emperor Maximilian to Europe.

THE LATE AMERICAN P[illegible] vs. McRae.

The United States of Am[illegible] the defendant, who

This is a suit on trial in Lo[illegible] Confederate States, as to government to get informa[illegible]ossession belonging to his was the Liverpool agen[illegible]

what property he had in court on the 23d ultimo for late government [illegible] or the bill, on the ground that the

Application [illegible] abroad for nearly six months, but further time [illegible] returned, and his instructions had been defendant [illegible] some discussion the chief clerk of the he had the defendant a fortnight's time, upon paytake the costs of the application.

SPAIN.

The Coming Revolution.

Royal decrees reform the organization and functions of the municipalities and provincial administrations, and dissolve the provincial deputations on the ground that the municipalities have [illegible] the executive power of the Revolution.

Fresh elections for the provincial deputations are ordered to take place on the 25th of November.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

THE CITY QUIET YESTERDAY

Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Served on the Custodian of the New Commissioners To-Day.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT

The Radical Meeting at the Front Street Theatre.

Threats of Impeachment Freely Made by the Speakers.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Aspect of Affairs on Sunday Morning—The City Quiet—Probable Legal Proceedings To-Day—Neither Party Desirous to Commence a Riot—Moderation of the Conservative Majority.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.

At an early hour this morning numerous groups of respectably dressed men appeared in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, and at nearly all the corners on the line of the principal thoroughfare, which is Baltimore street. The talking was not generally loud, and the remarks made seemed to be more humorous than otherwise.

By ten o'clock the Sabbath routine commenced. Ladies and gentlemen wended their way to church without encountering the least unpleasant impediment. In some of the churches the pastors took occasion to say that they hoped Baltimore would never again know even an attempt at rioting. These remarks were listened to with profound attention.

At twelve o'clock the bells rang for fire, but this proved of little account in increasing the excitement as the fire resulted from an accidental cause, and was not the work of an incendiary.

By three P. M. over four thousand people had collected on Baltimore street in its central part. At this time all classes were represented. Some blustering took place, but no fighting. The single remark "to-morrow" was heard on every side. The conservatives evidently do not want to riot, and the radicals, who are vastly outnumbered, apparently do not care to. In front of the Associated office is the report of the radicals, and in front of the other the conservative gathering. The latter have decidedly the biggest crowd on the street.

Governor Swann has been in Washington all day. He will return to this city at half past eight to-night. To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Commissioners' case will be brought up before Associate Justice Bartol, in Judge Alexander's court room. The application for a writ of habeas corpus for the bodies of the new Commissioners will be strenuously pressed. Mr. Bartol, before whom the application will be made, is an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, and has his chambers at Annapolis. This court hears only appeal cases from after election. Judge Bartol was yesterday at his private residence in this city, and this explains how the Commissioners' case got before him. To-night the two new Commissioners and the Sheriff remain in jail. They are in very comfortable quarters, and well attended to. Only their relatives and counsel are permitted to visit them. To-morrow, when the writ of habeas corpus is served, it is expected it will be, it is feared by the conservatives, that the jailor and his deputies will purposely allow themselves, and that there will be every kind of difficulty to retain the prisoners in custody. It is also feared by the conservatives that when the case is opened before Associate Justice Bartol, the counsel for the old commissioners will speak against time, or for two days. It is now seen that the issues are with the conservatives, and that the radicals will lose their hold if they riot. Hence they are peaceful, and having got the case in the courts, they intend to keep it there undecided if they can until after the State election, which takes place on Tuesday next, and if they keep the case undecided they will keep the new commissioners and the sheriff in jail and run the election under the registry law as they have fixed it, and shove their candidates into office. This is the whole affair. Election over, the Commissioners' case will be of small moment. But there is one thing more to look to. Suppose the case in that part of it relating to a writ of habeas corpus is kept open by the obstinacy of counsel speaking against time, bloody scenes may be expected to occur at the court house, if not even in the court room, and a movement made to forcibly deliver the new Commissioners and the Sheriff from the jail. So far the rowdy element has been kept in check by the better class of citizens; but when both go together there is no telling where the trouble may end. The matter is a grave one, and it is being gravely considered not only by the Governor of the State but by the President of the United States. An evidence of the unwillingness of the conservatives, who will be decidedly the most desperate in a fight to precipitate a riot, is found in the fact that they are keeping the peace in all parts of the city, the exciting element, and preventing the professional rowdies from quarrelling and fighting. And this they are doing as volunteer policemen as it were, where no regular policemen are to be met with. Last night the police force was concentrated and the street were without stars, and yet Baltimore was never quieter.

Return of Governor Swann from Washington Accompanied by General Grant—The Latter has a Consultation with Chief Citizens.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4—10 P. M.

Governor Swann returned from Washington at nine P. M., accompanied by General Grant and his chief of staff. The General went at once to the Eutaw House and sent for a number of prominent citizens of both parties, to consult with them as to the best means of preserving the peace of the city.

General Grant has full power from the President to make such arrangements with the citizens in regard to the conducting of the election and the preservation of the peace as he may think best.

The Warrant for the Arrest of the New Commissioners—Nature of the Proceedings Against Sheriff Thompson.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.

In order to correct some inaccuracies in the brief telegrams of Saturday, giving an account of the proceedings at the Criminal Court, it may be well here to give a copy of the warrant issued by order of Judge Bond.

CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER TERM.

The State of Maryland to the Sheriff of Baltimore City, Greeting:—

We command that you take the bodies of William Thomas Valiant and James Young, and them immediately have before the court here to answer the charge of having unlawfully conspired together and with unknown persons, by force and arms, and with a strong hand, to expel, remove and put out Samuel Hinder and Nicholas L. Wood, Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, from the office belonging to and the property now occupied and possessed by them as such Police Commissioners.

Witness—The Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Judge of our said court. Issued the 3d day of November, 1866.

JOHN B. ASKEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The proceedings against the Sheriff were of the [illegible] by the State Attorney bringing to the organizing a court the action of Sheriff Tho[illegible] and story of the house in the sheriff's office, [illegible] and sent for the Sheriff Court House; [illegible] peace by an unlawful assem[illegible] and warned [illegible] not heeding the warning, was subpœnaed for [illegible] and brought before the court on the day.

CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER TERM.

The State of Maryland to Cormer Sparkin, of Baltimore City, Greeting:—

We command you that you take the body of William Thompson and him immediately have before the court here to answer the charge of being engaged in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, together with unknown persons to the number of one hundred or more.

Witness—The Honorable Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the said Court, &c.

Issued the 3d day of November, 1866.

JOHN BASKEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

No Writ of Habeas Corpus Yet Served on the Warden of the Jail—The Writ Returnable Within Three Days—The New Commissioners Likely to Remain in Jail Until After the Election

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1866.

The counsel for Governor Swann's newly appointed Commissioners here made application to Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, for a writ of habeas corpus to bring before the parties now held in custody by the warden of the City Jail under the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court. Up to the present writing this writ has not been served on the warden of the jail, and as this is Sunday it cannot now be served until to-morrow morning. As it is a subject of much discussion when the writ will be returnable, it may be well here to quote the law of Maryland on the subject of the habeas corpus. Section four of act forty-three says that "the officer having the party suing out the writ shall, within three days after such service, make return of the writ and cause the person detained to be brought before the court or judge according to the command of the writ." If this discretionary power of the warden to return the writ within three days should be availed of, it is supposed the parties may not get a hearing before Tuesday or Wednesday morning. It is not known what course the warden of the jail will take. If the parties should be brought before Judge Bartol to-morrow, it is presumed the whole question and the numerous points of law involved will be discussed by the counsel on either side.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Served in This Morning—It Is Made Returnable Immediately—Judges of Election Appointed by the New Board—Fresh Complications.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4—10 P. M.

The writ of habeas corpus has not yet been served at the jail, but will be to-morrow morning. It is made returnable immediately, and the friends of the newly appointed Commissioners claim that the warden will have to make his return immediately.

It is currently reported that there will be a new set of Judges of Election announced to-morrow morning, as appointed by the new Commissioners. The friends of voters, it is also reported, have determined to return their lists only to the judges who shall be appointed by Governor Swann's Commissioners. If this be so, there will be fresh complications. There is no doubt that the Police Board will arrest all persons assuming any capacity by authority of the newly appointed Commissioners.

Doings and Speculations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1866.

Governor Swann, accompanied by Thomas S. Berry, the gentleman who was appointed one of the new Commissioners but failed to accept, arrived here at a very late hour last night. They immediately proceeded to the White House and had a protracted interview with the President.

The Governor called again upon the President to-day, and remained with him for a considerable length of time. The Governor left for Baltimore this evening. General Grant was present at the interview to-day.

At three o'clock the Attorney General and General Grant had an interview with the President in reference to Baltimore matters. Everything in that connection will take due course of law, but all riotous or revolutionary proceedings will be promptly suppressed.

Everything indicates that the Baltimore question will be settled without the use of the military.

Some activity is observable in military circles this evening. The Third battalion of the Twelfth United States infantry is under orders to proceed to Baltimore either to-night or to-morrow.

General Grant went to Baltimore again this evening.

THE RADICAL MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.]

[illegible] Conservatives Similar, Secession Policy, Colonel McBride and Others—Terrible of Impeachment—The Position Question—The Pending Troubles, &c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1866.

A meeting of [illegible] was held in Front street the [illegible] last night [illegible] Kelly presided. The theatre was [illegible] filled, and among the audience was a [illegible] number of ladies, who had their dus[illegible] [illegible] seats.

General [illegible] said the Secretary, dwelt strongly on the despotic [illegible] in finding that as the control [illegible] of government, [illegible] and [illegible] the people. He said the time had come when the American people were [illegible] that no amendment could be made to the constitution, and that no amendment could be made and have. At the conclusion of his remarks the Secretary of the meeting read the following resolution: [illegible] (Copy of resolution [illegible] by Herald.)

Mr. Harlan, the Secretary of the interior, then came to address the meeting. He said when the late rebellion began [illegible] he had [illegible] they would demand [illegible] to enter the old Union. Their ancestors and [illegible] who made war on the United States [illegible] Washington and his compeers [illegible] committed treason [illegible] [illegible] dies who fought for [illegible] patriots who remained at home, that when the rebellion should be crushed, in the reorganization of the country [illegible] and local government should be intrusted only to loyal hands. We had a right to expect this from the President in power, and we expected it here from the action of the patriotic people of Maryland, who, though once more overwhelmed by rebel sympathizers, had placed the State government in the hands of Union men. The same had been done in Missouri and Tennessee, and in Louisiana when the national government was in the hands of the good and great man who gave his life for the republic. Andrew Johnson was not enthroned. When Congress assembled last December the President said the rebellion had been put down and that he had proceeded to reconstruct the constitution. Congress expected to find in this reconstruction that in the reorganization of the States Union men would be intrusted with the control of local affairs. The President and Congress here began to diverge. It was right that only Union men should thus represent the nation, has there been such a change as to alter that principle now?

The speaker was interrupted at this point by the entrance of a few dozen rather equivocal looking members of the radical party. They marched in, carrying two transparencies, and being received with cheers, the leaders, under the exhilarating influence of ether and more congenial spirits than the spirit of party, attempted to harangue the audience, but apparently addressing themselves chiefly to the gentlemen on the platform. Mr. Harlan attempted to continue his remarks, but the heroes of the two transparencies had no idea of being disposed of so soon, and the leaders bravely sustained each other in their spasmodic attempts for a pretty considerable time, and then signified to the speaker on the platform that he might go ahead.

Mr. Harlan said he was about to state that Congress had discovered that the rights of government had not been placed in the hands of Union men, but that former rebels were controlling the government of the states and municipalities that had been reconstructed. Congress examined a little further, and found that such men as Alexander Stephens and Robert M. Lee had intimated that they were wrong in the late rebellion, but that they were willing to submit to the situation; that they considered your rebel citizens and mine were intruders of their sacred soil. It was ascertained from the lips of these men on oath that men in the South were prescribed for having Union sentiments, that it would render their success in any business or profession impossible; would drive them from good society. (A voice—The F. F. V's, and that, if there were a spot of intelligence and power enterprising Unionism, he was subjected to such a series of petty annoyances as to compel him to remove from that part of the country. It was not to support this sort of thing that our boys fought. Congress, under the constitution of the United States, is the supreme power, not only legislative, but judicial. It is a court for the trial of courts of general jurisdiction. (The speaker laid particular emphasis on the word "jurisdiction," and the effect on the audience was almost electric. There was a burst of applause, and the cheering did not stop for several minutes.) Mr. Harlan here read extracts from some of the speeches of President Johnson, in which the warlike jargon of a monarchy, of a king, and against king in Europe we might not be surprised, but coming from the lips of the President of the United States how does it fall on your ears? After having restored the money in the Treasury, his rebel supporters and the number of the army, he thinks he can make himself dictator. Is he like Alexander, who, when he had conquered the world, wept because there were no more worlds to conquer? Has he desire, like Napoleon, to change the seat of the consuls into the throne of the emperor? Like Napoleon the little, as we used to sing, he places bayonets over the ballot box, and then tell us that the people have declared for a king? Is not this what he means by his speeches round the country? And has Congress no right to call him to account for dereliction of duty? (Tremendous cheers.) If the copperheads get the majority in Congress they will control the Legislature. Did not Reverdy Johnson tell you that you might swear to a lie to achieve your rights, because the law is unconstitutional. If the whole cannot repeal the law they will take the oath. Has it not been done? Look at Patterson from Tennessee; he had been a judge and taken oath under the rebellion, but he presented himself at Washington with his collegiate power, and the Senate to oblige the President drew up a resolution to exclude a certain clause from the oath, but this was indignantly rejected by the Legislature. Patterson went away, but in a few days he returned, held up his hand and swore he had not been to the rebellion, and is now a senator. If he could take the oath, so could Alexander H. Stephens and Jeff Davis. Now is it that rebel sympathizers have been returned in so many States, three out of five of those returned from the Southern States cannot take the oath? We want to exclude rogues and traitors from the government, and, if you wish to see the reins of government in the hands of the enemies of your country vote for the Conservatives. The President of the United States is making himself dictator and threatens the country with civil war? How does this suit republican institutions? If a war must be it must be commenced by the conservatives, stimulated by the head of the government. You would defend your rights, but not begin such a war. Let it be begun by the class of men who fired on our flag at Fort Sumter. We have a majority in each State, even if commenced in the extreme South. We have with white Union men and black Union men a majority. But war will not be commenced, for the soldiers who fought traitors will never fire on republican and Union citizens. Who want a war? A few who have deserted their party—the copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South. If a war be inaugurated let many of them will be left. (Tremendous cheers.)

Colonel Robert Bruce, candidate for the office of State Comptroller, was introduced by General Kenly, and after a few remarks, in which he said we were here to fight Bonger bites, not with the sprinkle weapons of powder and steel, but with the imperishable ballot box, that the boys in Blue would fight in the future as in the past, that certain man, honored by the Union party have nominated it, and that he appeared before the meeting because he was about to become a candidate [illegible] gave way to the Hon. Commissioner [illegible] from Lancaster.

Mr. Cole [illegible] the meeting. He said he were on the line of a region that remained in rebellion [illegible] there was any conflict of [illegible] with the present it was two years [illegible] who spoke on behalf of General McClellan [illegible] and that [illegible] by the decision of the Union. You [illegible] your country by electing Abe Lincoln [illegible] two years after Lincoln recognized the rebel [illegible] as belligerents [illegible] the confidence of his own party. The President is surrounded by men, and there is nothing he would so much desire as to be re-elected. He said [illegible] stakes to assume power he has no right to under the constitution. How true is it that arms were sold to [illegible] and taken from them when arrested? The foreign policy of the government is now assuming a new aspect, but it is in view of the coming election. Look at the treatment of the Fenians and at the action of the British government during the late war. That government recognized the rebels as belligerents, and supplied them with arms and ammunition. When vessels and rebel were brought here, instead of being hung as traitors—(cheering)—they were sent over to England, almost without waiting for the protest of the British government. The crews were fitted out in England, manned with British seamen, and armed with British guns, and sent to prey upon our commerce. Hundreds of our vessels were destroyed, and the British government has not yet made reparation, nor will not so long as the present government rules our country. When a few of the "boys in blue" of Irish extraction sought to retaliate on England the British government became alarmed, applied to our government, and Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation against the movement that the government had recognized. The Fenians had as much right in Canada as Clement C. Clay and others. (Cheers.) Clement Vallandigham, next addressed the meeting. He dwelt at great length on what radicalism has done for the world, beginning by asking what would have become of Christianity if Saul of Tarsus had not been a radical. Radicalism, he said, destroyed slavery, and he said that Tuesday's sun shall have gone down radicalism will have destroyed the last remnants of the democracy and the traitors' hope. (Immense cheering.) When Henry Winter Davis—(great cheering)—had polled eleven hundred votes, and said if there were six thousand legal votes in Maryland he defied the rebels, it was that radicalism that saved you, and it is only the same radicalism can save your State to-day. He said it was almost impossible for the Union men to live in the State of Kentucky. Three fourths of the officials are rebels, but we will have the laws enforced, even if it be necessary to remove the present officials. (Enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes.)

THE TURF.

Jerome Park Races.

From the annexed list of horses entered for the races at Jerome Park on Thursday next, it will be seen that the fields are good and that the handicapping has been judiciously done by those having the matter in hand. The first race—hurdles, a mile and three-quarters—has five entries, and Zigzag, at 180 lbs., which is a steeller; coupled with that weight he will be apt to win if well ridden. The second race is a dash of a mile and a quarter, for a handicap, with five entries, and we find Richmond pitted with 120 lbs., which is the top weight. Chase ought to beat him with five pounds less up. The third race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with five entries, and as it seems to be pretty much a weight for age race, the handicapping being evidently done on the principle, a good race may be anticipated. The fourth race is a match race between Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Prospero, with 100 lbs. up, and A. Belmont's ch. m. Her Ladyship, carrying 97 lbs. Prospero is anything like what he was when on the long visit, 100 lbs. up, it will take a right good one to beat